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STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES)

MAJOR MUNICIPAL PERMIT NO. UT0021920

In compliance with provisions of the Utah *Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated ("UCA") 1953, as amended* (the *"Act"*),

LOGAN CITY CORPORATION WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility located approximately 2.5 miles west of Logan, Utah, to receiving waters named

SWIFT SLOUGH TO WETLANDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CUTLER RESERVOIR

in accordance with specific effluent limitations, outfalls, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on August 1, 2015.

This permit expires at midnight on July 31, 2020.

Signed this JUL 2 3 2015

Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

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I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Definitions.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for E. coli bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for E. coli bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.

2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for E. coli bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for E. coli bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

3. "*Act*," means the Utah Water Quality Act.

4. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

5. "CWA," means The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, by The Clean Water Act of 1987.

6. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the survival, growth, or reproduction for either test species exposed to a dilution of a specified percent effluent (or lower) is significantly less (at the 95 percent confidence level) than the survival, growth or reproduction of the control specimens (see Table 1, pg. 7 for effluent concentrations).

7. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than twenty-four (24) hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:

   a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

b. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time the sample was collected may be used;

c. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

d. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

8. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.

9. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

10. "Director," means Director of the Utah Water Quality Board.

11. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

12. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

13. "Severe Property Damage," means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

14. "Upset," means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

15. Seasons: Summer: June – August
Fall: September – November
Winter: December – February
Spring: March – May

16. "Storm Water," means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

B. Description of Discharge Point.

The authorization to discharge provided under this permit is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under a UPDES permit are violations of the *Act* and may be subject to penalties under the *Act*. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the *Act*.

Outfall Number	Location of Discharge Point
001A	Discharge from the lagoon system, located approximately 100 yards downstream of the chlorination basin. The discharge is initially conveyed by means of an open ditch to Benson Road. During the irrigation season it is used as irrigation water on fields to the west of the facility. If not used as irrigation water, it is piped north along the east side of the road until it reaches the wetland polishing system. Latitude: 41°44'23 Longitude: -111°53'59
001B	Discharge from the lagoon system, located approximately 20 yards downstream of the chlorination basin. The discharge is initially conveyed by means of an open ditch to a ditch that runs to the west parallel to 200 N. From there it is used as irrigation water on fields to the west of the facility. Latitude: 41°44'20 Longitude: -111°53'53"
002	Discharge from wetlands polishing treatment system to Swift Slough, which flows approximately 2.5 miles to wetlands associated with the Cutler Reservoir. The discharge is piped through a 36" HDPE pipe into Swift Slough. Latitude: 41°46'15.3" Longitude: -111°54'41.80"

C. Narrative Standard

It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

D. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements

1. Toxicity Limitations for Outfall 002.

Effective immediately, and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no chronic toxicity in the discharge as defined in *Part I.A*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I.D.3* of this permit.

Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001A, Outfall 001B and Outfall 002. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as described in Table 1 below. All parameters shall be monitored at the outfall indicated by the table below.

Table 1. Effluent Limitations Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B *a/ b/*				
Effluent Characteristics	30-day Average	7-day Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD_5 Minimum % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Minimum % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
E. coli, no./100mL	126	157	NA	NA
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Effluent Limitations Outfall 002				
Flow, MGD *c/ d/*				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	22.0
Fall	NA	NA	NA	21.0
Winter	NA	NA	NA	16.0
Spring	NA	NA	NA	21.0
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
Ammonia, mg/L				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	9.1
Fall	NA	NA	NA	11.2
Winter	NA	NA	NA	14.4
Spring	NA	NA	NA	11.9
Total Phosphorous, mg/L */e*	NA	NA	NA	Report
Oil & Grease, mg/L */f*	NA	NA	NA	10
Total Copper, µg/L	30.5	NA	NA	51.7
Total Lead, µg/L	18.6	NA	NA	100
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	NA	NA	≥ 4.0	NA
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 100% effluent
Fall	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 67% effluent
Winter	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 58% effluent
Spring	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 75% effluent

NA – Not Applicable

a/ See Definitions, *Part I.A*, for definition of terms.

b/ If a discharge occurs from Outfall 001B, at least one effluent sample must be taken during the time that outfall is discharging.

c/ Flow measurements of effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.
d/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
e/ Phosphorous monitoring and reporting is being required the Cutler Reservoir TMDL.
f/ A sample for oil & grease shall be taken if a visual sheen is observed. If a sample is taken because a sheen is observed, it shall not exceed a daily maximum concentration of 10 mg/L.

Table 2. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Outfall 001A and 001B (When being used as Type II reuse during the irrigation season, April 15-October 1) *a/ b/*			
Flow *c/*	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5 *d/*	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS *d/*	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
E. coli *d/*	Weekly	Grab	Col/100 ml
pH *d/*	Daily	Grab	S.U.
Outfall 002			
Flow	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorous	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	Monthly	Visual/Grab	mg/L
Total Copper	Monthly	Composite	µg/L
Total Lead	Monthly	Composite	µg/L
pH	Weekly	Grab	SU
Dissolved Oxygen	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Grab	Pass/Fail
Metals, Influent e/ Effluent e/	Quarterly Quarterly	Composite Composite	µg/L µg/L
Organic Toxics	Yearly	Grab	mg/L

a/ Discharge from Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B must meet all requirements of Type II reuse as found in *UAC R-317-3-11.5* when being used for irrigation purposes.
b/ If discharge from Outfall 001A is conveyed from the lagoons to the treatment wetlands and is not used for Type II reuse purposes then sampling of the effluent is not required.
c/ Total flow shall be taken in the junction box before the flow is split to Outfall 001A and 001B. A second flow measurement shall be taken at the flow meter just after outfall

001A. The flow for 001B shall be reported as the total flow at the junction box minus the flow from Outfall 001A.
d/ Effluent samples for Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B shall be taken at a point after the chlorination basin and before the junction box where the flow is split to the two outfalls. If both outfalls are discharging simultaneously, one sample will suffice and can be reported for both outfalls. If a discharge occurs from Outfall 001B, at least one effluent sample must be taken during the time that outfall is discharging.
e/ Refer to Section IV ***Industrial Pretreatment Program*** for metals sampling requirements.

2. Compliance Schedule. The permittee shall complete the listed items (below) by the indicated dates.

   a. By December 31, 2016 Logan City shall submit detailed construction plans and specifications to DWQ to obtain a construction permit.

   b. By June 30, 2017 Logan City shall commence construction of approved wastewater treatment upgrades as outlined in the DWQ construction permit.

   c. By July 31, 2020 Logan City shall complete construction of wastewater treatment upgrades and begin startup and optimization of upgraded wastewater treatment processes.

   d. By January 1, 2021 Logan City shall achieve compliance with all effluent limits prescribed in UPDES Permit # UT0021920 including all new phosphorus and ammonia effluent limits. The final phosphorus limits from outfall 002 shall be 4,405 kg/ total phosphorus from May through October and 11,831 kg total phosphorus from November through April. If Logan city decides to abandon the treatment wetlands and move its discharge point to Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B, then the final phosphorus limits from those outfalls shall be a combined total of 11,487 kg from May through October and 12,901 kg from November through April. Final ammonia limits shall be 30 Day Average of 3.0 mg/L in Winter and Spring, 1.3 mg/L in Summer and 2.6 mg/L in Fall. The Daily Maximum shall be 5.0 mg/L in Winter, 8.0 mg/L in Spring, 6.0 mg/L in Summer and 7.0 mg/L in Fall.

3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing - Chronic Toxicity.
   Beginning on the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall conduct chronic short-term toxicity tests on a grab sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at Outfall 002.

   The monitoring frequency shall be quarterly. Samples shall be collected on a two-day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, sampling shall be on a Wednesday. If chronic toxicity is detected, the test shall be repeated in less than four weeks from the date the initial

sample was taken. The need for any additional samples, and/or a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (see *Part I.D.5., Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*), shall be determined by the Director. If the second test shows no chronic toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.

The chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms. Fourth Edition. October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013* as per 40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS, and the Region VIII EPA NPDES Chronic Test Conditions - Static Renewal Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (August, 1997). In case of conflicts, the Region VIII procedure will prevail. This will be done quarterly using Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Upon approval from the Director, a carbon dioxide atmosphere may be used in order to account for pH drift once it has been demonstrated that pH drift is artificially impacting the toxicity of the sample. However, this test must be performed simultaneously with an unaltered atmosphere test and must adhere to the procedures specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms. Fourth Edition. October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013.*

Chronic toxicity occurs when the survival, growth, or reproduction for either test species, when exposed to effluent concentrations described in Table 1 (pg. 7), is significantly less (at 95% confidence level) than that of the control specimens. Only effluent concentrations described in Table 1 (pg. 7) will be required, plus the control. If any of the acceptable control performance criteria are not met, the test shall be considered invalid.

Quarterly test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for the end of the reporting calendar month. For example, biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the standard DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with standard DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28. Biomonitoring results shall be reported on a biomonitoring DMR form. All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period, shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII NPDES Whole Effluent Toxics Control Program, August 1997, Appendix C: Chronic Reporting Guidance*, and shall include all chemical and physical data as specified.

If the results of 12 consecutive tests indicate no chronic toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one species. The Director may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

The current Utah whole effluent toxicity (WET) policy is in the process of being updated and revised to assure its consistency with the EPA's national and regional WET policy. When the revised WET policy has been finalized and officially adopted, this permit will be reopened and modified to incorporate satisfactory follow-up chronic toxicity language (chronic pattern of toxicity, PTI and/or TIE/TRE, etc.) without a public notice, as warranted and appropriate.

4. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

   If chronic toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Director that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of the toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

   A TRE may include but is not limited to one, all, or a combination of the following:
   a. Phase I - Toxicity Characterization
   b. Phase II - Toxicity Identification Procedures
   c. Phase III - Toxicity Control Procedures
   d. Any other appropriate procedures for toxicity source elimination and control.

   If the TRE establishes that the toxicity cannot be eliminated immediately, the permittee shall submit a proposed compliance plan to the Director. The plan shall include the proposed approach to control toxicity and a proposed compliance schedule for achieving control. If the approach and schedule are acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified.

   If the TRE shows that the toxicity is caused by a toxicant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limitations, the permittee may:

   a. Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.

   b. If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol that compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

   If acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Director, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

   Failure to conduct an adequate TRE, or failure to submit a plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Director, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

II. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. Coverage of This Section.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from the Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons.

    a) Site Coverage. Storm water discharges from the following portions of the Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons may be eligible for coverage under this permit: biosolids drying beds, haul or access roads on which transportation of biosolids may occur, grit screen cleaning areas, chemical loading, unloading and storage areas, salt or sand storage areas, vehicle or equipment storage and maintenance areas, or any other wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility that may have the reasonable expectation of potential to contribute to pollutants in storm water discharge

B. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.

1. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized under this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this section; discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushing; drinking fountain water; irrigation drainage and lawn watering; routine external building wash down water where detergents or other compounds have not been used in the process; pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials (including oils and fuels) have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated compressor condensate; uncontaminated springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

1. Contents of the Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

    a) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

b) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials, which may be reasonably expected to have the potential as a significant pollutant source. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

1) Drainage. A site map indicating drainage areas and storm water outfalls. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with the waste water treatment related activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with the activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of the pollutant; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified. The site map shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Drainage direction and discharge points from all wastewater associated activities including but not limited to grit screen cleaning, bio-solids drying beds and transport, chemical/material loading, unloading and storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, salt or sand storage areas.

(b) Location of any erosion and sediment control structure or other control measures utilized for reducing pollutants in storm water runoff.

(c) Location of bio-solids drying beds where exposed to precipitation or where the transportation of bio-solids may be spilled onto internal roadways or tracked off site.

(d) Location where grit screen cleaning or other routinely performed industrial activities are located and are exposed to precipitation.

(e) Location of any handling, loading, unloading or storage of chemicals or potential pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, solvents or other petroleum products, or hazardous wastes and where these may be exposed to precipitation.

(f) Locations where any major spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred.

(g) Location of any sand or salt piles.

(h) Location of fueling stations or vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas that are exposed to precipitation.

(i) Location of receiving streams or other surface water bodies.

(j) Locations of outfalls and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.

2) Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a permit renewal to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a permit renewal to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

3) Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent* (*NOI*) to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

4) Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

5) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Risk Assessment. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor vehicle storage or maintenance sites; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified where known.

6) Measures and Controls. Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the

facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

(a) Good Housekeeping. All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. These are practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; sweeping of haul roads, bio-solids access points, and exits to reduce or eliminate off site tracking; sweeping of sand or salt storage areas to minimize entrainment in storm water runoff; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance; other equivalent measures to address identified potential sources of pollution.

7) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

8) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.

9) Inspections. In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph *(Part III.C.1.b.15)* of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a periodic basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

10) Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

11) Record keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

12) Non-storm Water Discharges.

(a) Certification. The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G* of this permit.

(b) Exceptions. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part III.B.* (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

(c) Failure to Certify. Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Director* within 180 days after submitting a notice of intent to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential

sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not, authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

13) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas, which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

14) Management of Runoff. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity *Part III.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices and discharging storm water through the waste water facility for treatment.

15) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with *Part III.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution

prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with *Part III.C.1.b.6* (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph (a). (above) shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

16) Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance. Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons shall prepare and implement a plan in compliance with the provisions of this section within 270 days of the effective date of this permit.

17) Keeping Plans Current. Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified by the plan, or in otherwise achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with the activities at the facility.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each of the following designated periods during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.

a) Sample and Data Collection. Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water

pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.

b) Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports. Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

c) Representative Discharge. When Logan City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

d) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the results of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions, which may prohibit the collection of samples, include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

e) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility

may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

III. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Representative Sampling.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I.D* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Sludge samples shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of sludge immediately prior to the use-disposal practice.

B. Monitoring Procedures.

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10*, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. Penalties for Tampering.

The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

D. Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results.

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported via NetDMR, or on a DMR Form (EPA No. 3320-1), post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including biomonitoring reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements* (see *Part IV.G*), and submitted to the Director, Division of Water Quality and to EPA at the following addresses:

Original to: Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

E. Compliance Schedules.
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

F. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee.
If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.

G. Records Contents.
Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements:
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. The results of such analyses.

H. Retention of Records.
The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location.

I. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

   a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;

   b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part III.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities*);

c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part V.H, Upset Conditions*);

d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit.

3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:

   a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;

   d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,

   e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.

4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300.

5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part II.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results*.

J. Other Noncompliance Reporting.
Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part II.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part II.I.*3 above.

K. Inspection and Entry.
The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location.

IV. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

A. The permittee has been delegated primary responsibility for enforcing against discharges prohibited by *40 CFR 403.5* and applying and enforcing any national Pretreatment Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of *The Clean Water Act (CWA)*, as amended by *The Water Quality Act (WQA), of 1987.*

The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, and procedures described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program submission. Such program commits the permittee to do the following:

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the pretreatment standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be inspected and sampled by the permittee at least once per year;

2. Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

3. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;

4. Maintain and update industrial user information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times;

5. Enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user;

6. Annually publish a list of industrial users that were determined to be in significant noncompliance during the previous year. The notice must be published before March 28 of the following year;

7. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

8. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall insure that the plan contains at least the minimum elements required in *40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v);*

9. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*; and

10. Develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan as required by *40 CFR 403.8(f)(5)* which shall, at a minimum,

    a) Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;

    b) Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated type of industrial user violations; and

    c) Describe the time periods within which such responses will be taken and identify the POTW staff position(s) responsible for pursuing these actions.

11. Establish and enforce specific local limits as necessary to implement the provisions of the *40 CFR Parts 403.5(a)* and *(b)*, and as required by *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*.

B. The permittee is required to modify its pretreatment program, as necessary, to reflect changes in the regulations of *40 CFR 403*. Such modifications shall be completed within the time frame set forth by the applicable regulations. Modification of the approved pretreatment program must be done in accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR 403.18*. Modifications of the approved program which result in less stringent industrial user requirements shall not be effective until after approval has been granted by the Director.

C. The permittee shall provide the Division of Water Quality and EPA with an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Reports shall be submitted no later than March 28 of each year. These annual reports shall, at a minimum, include:

1. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.

2. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.

3. An assessment of the compliance status of the permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.

4. A summary of all sampling data taken of the influent and effluent for those pollutants listed in *Part I.C.*

5. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program referenced in *Section B* of this section. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the program's

administrative structure or operating agreement(s), a significant reduction in monitoring, or a change in the method of funding the program.

6. Other information as may be determined necessary by the Director.

D. Pretreatment standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) specifically prohibit the introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C);

2. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;

3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;

5. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

7. Pollutants, which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems;

8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or

9. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.

10. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any local limitation established by the POTW in accordance with the requirement of *40 CFR 403.5(c)* and *40 CFR 403.5(d)*.

E. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part A and D* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405* et. seq.

F. *UCA 19-5-104* provides that the State may issue a notice to the POTW stating that a determination has been made that appropriate enforcement action must be taken against an industrial user for noncompliance with any pretreatment requirements within 30 days. The issuance of such notice shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Director.

H. The Director retains the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or POTW for those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to meet an applicable pretreatment standard.

I. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The permittee shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent quarterly, for the following parameters.

Metals Monitoring for Pretreatment Program				
Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency	Test Limit a./	Units
Total Aluminum	Composite	Quarterly	750	µg/L
Total Arsenic			100	
Total Cadmium			0.8	
Total Chromium			268	
Total Copper			30.5	
Total Lead			18.6	
Total Cyanide	Grab		5.2	
Total Mercury	Composite/Grab		0.012	
Total Molybdenum	Composite		N/A	
Total Nickel			169	
Total Selenium			4.6	
Total Silver			41.1	
Total Zinc			387.8	

a./ The minimum detection limit (MDL) of the test method used for analysis must be below this limit, if a test method is not available the permittee must submit documentation to the Director regarding the method that will be used.

In addition, the permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in *40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants)* yearly. The pesticides fraction of *Appendix D, Table II* is suspended unless pesticides are expected to be present.

The results of the analyses of metals, cyanide and toxic organics shall be submitted along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) at the end of the earliest possible reporting period.

2. In accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*, the permittee shall determine if there is a need to develop or revise its local limits in order to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR Part 403.5 (a)* and *Part 403.5 (b)*. A technical evaluation of the need to develop or revise local limits shall be submitted to the Division within 12 months of the effective date of this permit. This evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the latest revision of the *Utah Model Industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*. If a technical evaluation, which may be based on the *Utah Model Industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*, reveals that development or revision of local limits is necessary, the permittee shall submit the proposed local limits revision to the Division of Water Quality for approval, and after approval implement the new local limits, within 12 months of the Division's determination that a revision is necessary.

V. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply.
The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the *Act* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.
The *Act* provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the *Act* is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the *Act* is subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part V.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part V.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate.
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance.
The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Removed Substances.
Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to *paragraph 2 and 3* of this section (*Part V.G*). Return of removed substances, as described in *Part V.F*, to the discharge stream shall not be considered a bypass under the provisions of this paragraph.

2. Notice.

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under *Part II.I, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*.

3. Prohibition of Bypass.

   a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

      (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

      (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

      (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this section *(Part V.G.2)*.

   b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph 3 of this section (*Part V.G.3.a (1), (2) and (3)*).

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this section (*Part V.H*) are met. Director's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part II.I, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,

   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part V.D, Duty to Mitigate*.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

VI. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Planned Changes.
The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutant sold or given away. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit. In addition, if there are any planned substantial changes to the permittee's existing sludge facilities or their manner of operation or to current sludge management practices of storage and disposal, the permittee shall give notice to the Director of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

B. Anticipated Noncompliance.
The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C. Permit Actions.
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

D. Duty to Reapply.
If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

E. Duty to Provide Information.
The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information.
When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements.
All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, and,

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph *VI.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph *VI.G.2.* must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports.
The *Act* provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not

more than $10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

I. Availability of Reports.
Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Director. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability.
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.

K. Property Rights.
The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability.
The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers.
This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

N. State Laws.
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117.*

O. Water Quality - Re-opener Provision.
This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.

2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

3. A revision to the current Water Quality Management Plan is approved and adopted which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

4. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) monitoring, related effluent limits, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the TMDL process and activity in an effected or impaired water body

P. Toxicity Limitation - Re-opener Provision.
This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity (biomonitoring) protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.D.3. and 4* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.

2. The TRE results indicate that compliance with the toxic limits will require an implementation schedule past the date for compliance and the Director agrees with the conclusion.

3. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Director agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.

4. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Director agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicants that are controlled numerically.

5. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.

Q. Storm Water-Re-opener Provision.
At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "Waters-of-State".

FILE COPY

FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
LOGAN CITY CORPORATION
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
UPDES PERMIT NO. UT0021920
PERMIT RENEWAL
MAJOR MUNICIPAL

FACILITY CONTACT:

Person Name:	Issa Hamud
Position:	Environmental Director
Telephone:	(435) 716-9752
Facility Name:	Logan City Wastewater Treatment Plant
Organization Mailing Address:	290 North 100 West Logan City, UT 84321

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

Location: The sewage treatment lagoons are located west-northwest of Logan City. The main discharge point is outfall 002, located on the easterly right-of-way off Benson Road and Swift Slough.

Coordinates: 41° 44' 37.20" latitude, -111° 52' 42.45" longitude.

The Facility has 3 outfalls:

Outfall Number	Location of Discharge Point
001A	Discharge from the lagoon system, located approximately 100 yards downstream of the chlorination basin. discharge is initially conveyed by means of an open to Benson Road. During the irrigation season it is as irrigation water on fields to the west of the not used as irrigation water, it is piped north along east side of the road until it reaches the wetland system. Latitude: 41°44'23 Longitude: -111°53'59
001B	Discharge from the lagoon system, located approximately 20 yards downstream of the chlorination basin. The discharge is initially conveyed by means of an open to a ditch that runs to the west, parallel to there it is used as irrigation water on fields the facility. Latitude: 41°44'20 Longitude:
002	Discharge from wetlands polishing treatment system to Swift Slough, which flows approximately 2.5 miles to wetlands associated with the Cutler Reservoir. The discharge is piped through a 36" HDPE pipe into Swift Slough. Latitude: 41°46'15.3" Longitude: -111°54'41.80"

The ditch used facility. If the polishing

ditch 200 N. From to the west of -111°53'53"

DESIGN CAPACITY: 30 MGD Discharge from 002 is limited by the permit to 22 MGD during irrigation season and 16 MGD during non-irrigation season.

RECEIVING WATERS: Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B discharge to irrigation ditches that are classified as 2B, 3E, 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13.9.*

2B - Protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading or similar uses.
3E - Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative Standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.
4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

Outfall 002 discharges to Swift Slough, which discharges to the Cutler Reservoir. Swift Slough is classified as 2B, 3C, 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13.*

2B - Protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading or similar uses.
3C - Protected for non-game fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

Process: 7-cell facultative lagoon system: primary cells A1 and B1 run in parallel. A1 flows to A2, B1 flows to B2. A2 and B2 flow to cell C, then D, then E. From cell E water is used for either irrigation (seasonal) from outfall 001A and/or outfall 001B, or it flows to the 5-cell wetland polishing system outfall 001a. After flowing through the wetland polishing system, it is discharged from outfall 002 to Swift Sough

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

In accordance with regulations promulgated in *40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122.44* and in *UAC R317-8-4.2*, effluent limitations are derived from technology-based effluent limitations guidelines, Utah Secondary Treatment Standards (*UAC R317-1-3.2*) or Utah Water Quality Standards (*UAC R317-2*). In cases where multiple limits have been developed, those that are more stringent apply. In cases where no water quality standards for a particular parameter have been developed, Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) may be used where applicable.

Effluent limitations are also derived using a WLA (Addendum I). The WLA incorporates Secondary Treatment Standards, Water Quality Standards, and designated uses into a water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet Utah Water Quality Standards in the receiving waters. The permit effluent limitations and information are as follows and set forth below and in Table 1:

1. Since outfalls 001A and 001B discharge to waters of the State as defined in *UAC R317-1-1.30* and are protected for beneficial use classes 2B, 3E and 4, no wasteloads were developed for these outfalls. Effluent limitations for these outfalls are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. These effluent limitations will be enforced only during the irrigation season since during the remaining months the effluent will be convened to the treatment wetlands for further treatment and access to the ditch will be controlled and limited to authorized personnel only.
2. Flow is limited based on facility operational requirements and was used to develop the WLA.
3. Limitations on metals, total ammonia, and WET testing are derived in the WLA.
4. Since percent removal requirement will have already been met for outfall 001A, percent removal requirements are not being required for outfall 002.

5. Since Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) is not required to be tested at outfalls 001A and 001B, and should be dissipated long before the effluent reaches outfall 002, TRC testing is not being required.

Table 1. Effluent Limitations Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B *a/b/*				
Effluent Characteristics	30-day Average	7-day Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD_5 Minimum % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Minimum % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
E. coli, no./100mL	126	157	NA	NA
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Effluent Limitations Outfall 002				
Flow, MGD c/ *d/*				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	22.0
Fall	NA	NA	NA	21.0
Winter	NA	NA	NA	16.0
Spring	NA	NA	NA	21.0
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
Ammonia, mg/L				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	9.1
Fall	NA	NA	NA	11.2
Winter	NA	NA	NA	14.4
Spring	NA	NA	NA	11.9
Total Phosphorous, mg/L */e*	NA	NA	NA	Report
Oil & Grease, mg/L */f*	NA	NA	NA	10
Total Copper, µg/L	30.5	NA	NA	51.7
Total Lead, µg/L	18.6	NA	NA	100
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	N.A.	NA	≥ 4.0	NA
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring				
Summer	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 100% effluent
Fall	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 67% effluent
Winter	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 58% effluent
Spring	NA	NA	NA	Pass, 75% effluent

NA – Not Applicable

a/ See Definitions, *Part I.A*, for definition of terms.

b/ If a discharge occurs from Outfall 001B, at least one effluent sample must be taken during the time that outfall is discharging.

c/ Flow measurements of effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

d/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

e/ Phosphorous monitoring and reporting is being required the Cutler Reservoir TMDL.

f/ A sample for oil & grease shall be taken if a visual sheen is observed. If a sample is taken because a sheen is observed, it shall not exceed a daily maximum concentration of 10 mg/L.

WASTE LOAD ANALYSIS and ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW:

Effluent limitations are also derived using a waste load analysis (WLA), which is appended to this statement of basis. The WLA incorporates as appropriate secondary treatment standards, water quality standards, antidegradation reviews (ADR), and designated uses into a water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. During the development of this UPDES permit renewal, a WLA and ADR were performed. The WLA is attached and the ADR Level I Review determined that an ADR Level II Review was not required. The potential discharge was evaluated and determined not to cause a violation of State Water Quality Standards in downstream receiving waters.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The following self-monitoring and reporting requirements, as shown in Table 2, are based primarily on the "*Utah Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Frequency Guidelines*" as effective December 1, 1991. The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and quarterly, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Complete lab reports for biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR.

Table 2. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	**Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Units**
Outfall 001A and 001B (When being used as Type II reuse during the irrigation season, April 1-October 31) *a/ b/*			
Flow *c/*	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5 *d/*	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS *d/*	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
E. coli *d/*	Weekly	Grab	Col/100 ml
pH *d/*	Weekly	Grab	S.U.
Outfall 002			
Flow	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorous	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	Monthly	Visual/Grab	mg/L
Total Copper	Monthly	Composite	µg/L
Total Lead	Monthly	Composite	µg/L
pH	Weekly	Grab	SU
Dissolved Oxygen	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Grab	Pass/Fail
Metals, Influent *e/* Effluent *e/*	Quarterly Quarterly	Composite Composite	µg/L µg/L
Organic Toxics	Yearly	Grab	mg/L

a/ Discharge from Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B must meet all requirements of Type II reuse as found in *UAC R-317-3-11.5* when being used for irrigation purposes.
b/ If discharge from Outfall 001A is conveyed from the lagoons to the treatment wetlands and is not used for Type II reuse purposes then sampling of the effluent is not required.
c/ Total flow shall be taken in the junction box before the flow is split to Outfall 001A and 001B. A second flow measurement shall be taken at the flow meter just after outfall 001A. The flow for 001B shall be reported as the total flow at the junction box minus the flow from Outfall 001A.
d/ Effluent samples for Outfall 001A and Outfall 001B shall be taken at a point after the chlorination basin and before the junction box where the flow is split to the two outfalls. If both outfalls are discharging simultaneously, one sample will suffice and can be reported for both outfalls. If a discharge occurs from Outfall 001B, at least one effluent sample must be taken during the time that outfall is discharging.
e/ Refer to Section IV ***Industrial Pretreatment Program*** of the Permit for metals sampling requirements.

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS:

Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges for Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from wastewater treatment plants have been included and sections which are redundant or do not pertain have been deleted.

The permit requires the preparation and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan for all areas within the confines of the plant. Elements of this plan are required to include: 1. The development of a pollution prevention team, 2. Development of drainage maps and materials stockpiles, 3. An inventory of exposed materials, 4. Spill reporting and response procedures, 5. A preventative maintenance program, 6. Employee training, 7. Certification that storm water discharges are not mixed with non-storm water discharges, 8. Compliance site evaluations and potential pollutant source identification, and, 9. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS:

Pretreatment provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The pretreatment requirements remain the same as in the current permit with the permittee administering an approved pretreatment program. Any substantial changes to the program must be submitted for approval to the Division of Water Quality. Authority to require a pretreatment program is provided for in *19-5-108 UCA, 1953 ann.* and *UAC R317-8-8.*

The permittee will be required to perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, or that they must be revised.

As part of this evaluation, the permit requires quarterly influent and effluent monitoring for metals and yearly testing for organic toxics listed in *R317-8-7.5* and sludge monitoring (if sludge is generated) for potential pollutants listed in *40 CFR 503.*

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

As part of a nationwide effort to control toxics, biomonitoring requirements are being included in all major permits and in minor permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. Authorization for requiring effluent biomonitoring is provided for in *UAC R317-8-4.2* and *R317-8-5.3. The Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control Guidance Document*, February 15, 1991, outlines guidance to be used by Utah Division of Water Quality staff and by permittees for implementation of WET control through the UPDES discharge permit program. Since the facility is considered a major municipal facility and has a pretreatment program, biomonitoring is required and the renewal permit will once again include chronic WET testing and reporting requirements.

BIOSOLIDS (SLUDGE) DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS:

The State has become the sludge permitting authority under 40 CFR Part 503. However, since the City of Logan presently has a lagoon system, there is no sludge production as there would be at a mechanical plant. Therefore the requirements of 503 do not apply unless sludge is removed from the lagoons or the vegetative wetlands.

TMDL REQUIREMENTS:

This facility ultimately discharges to Cutler Reservoir which is listed on Utah's 2006 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies as defined in the Clean Water Act. As required under federal regulations, a total maximum daily load (TMDL) will be developed for all 303(d) listed waters. Specifically, Cutler Reservoir has been identified as impaired for total phosphorous (TP) and dissolved oxygen. Currently, a TMDL evaluation is underway for the reservoir. The TMDL process may result in pollutant load reductions and wasteload allocations for either of these constituents. Wasteload allocations would then be translated to effluent limits in UPDES permits. It is therefore strongly recommended that the facilities' staff participate in the TMDL process. It is also being required that the facility self-monitor TP on a monthly basis in order to better quantify the phosphorus loading to the reservoir. The TMDL staff at the Division of Water Quality will be responsible for scheduling and notifying appropriate facilities personnel regarding TMDL meetings. In addition, please contact your UPDES permit writer for information on scheduled TMDL meetings.

PERMIT CHANGES:

On December 2, 2010 the Utah Water Quality Board approved the Cutler Reservoir TMDL. As a result, there are now load allocations in place for the Logan City Wastewater Treatment Plant. In 2010 the permit was reopened and a compliance schedule for Phosphorus limits was added to the permit.

A rule change required by EPA and adopted by the Water Quality Board in October 2008 extended the chronic ammonia criteria from 3A and 3B waters to include 3C and 3D waters. Since this facility discharges to Swift Slough which is classified as 2B, 3C, 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*, these new ammonia limits have been applied to this permit.

Additionally since the facility cannot meet the new stricter ammonia and phosphorus requirements given it's current technology, the facility has started the planning process to bring it into facility into compliance. The compliance schedule listed in Part I.D.2 of the permit. This compliance schedule will allow the facility to operate under it's current conditions until a time when it can comply with the new limits set forth by the Cutler Reservoir TMDL and new EPA ammonia rules.

PERMIT DURATION: It is recommended that this permit be effective for a period of five years.

PUBLIC NOTICE: This permit was public noticed in the Logan The Herald Journal and also on the Division of Water Quality's website from June 2, 2015 – July 2, 2015. No public comments were received during the public comment period.

Permit Drafted by Lonnie Shull
Environmental Scientist
Utah Division of Water Quality
4/2/2015
Revised 7/7/2015